

may have an opportunity to know how a man it is that again seeking their confidence.

GENERAL DUFF GREEN IN REPLY TO F. P. BLAIR, SEN.

For the Union.

F. P. Blair's letter, published in the Tribune of the 23d of July, is a characteristic exposure of the "leads" given by him and the late Col. Benton to the anti-slavery members of Congress, to guide them in the next presidential campaign. It purports to be a reply to a publication made by Mr. Jones, Col. Benton's son-in-law, but is a libel on the President of the United States, which my relation to him, and to the matters of which he speaks, makes it proper for me to notice. With the quarrel between Mr. Blair and Mr. Jones I have nothing to do. Whether Col. Benton, at the time of his death, was the friend or the enemy of the President, would be to me a matter of indifference, were it not that Mr. Blair's purpose is to give weight and influence to Col. Benton's opinions that they may be used with effect in the next presidential canvass.

As you are about Col. Benton, who Clay and Jackson, both a written letter, and a personal interview, and the latter, in the presence of his son-in-law, Col. Benton, and the press, to him, just before his death, he says that he had supported Mr. Jones, and that he was not in-law, Col. Benton, and as the President, a confidence that, if elected, Mr. Buchanan would restore the principles of the Jackson administration, and the appointment of the success of Col. Fremont would endanger sectional parties fatal to the preservation of the Union; but soon after had occasion to change your opinion.

It is here admitted that "the sketch of his life, published in the Union and sent to the press by him," was to show that Col. Benton had said that such was Mr. Benton's respect and confidence in Mr. Buchanan in 1856 that he voted for him in preference to his own son-in-law; and that the grounds of his confidence were, that Mr. Buchanan would restore the principles of the Jackson administration, and the appointment of the success of Col. Fremont would endanger sectional parties fatal to the preservation of the Union; but soon after had occasion to change your opinion.

It is here admitted that "the sketch of his life, published in the Union and sent to the press by him," was to show that Col. Benton had said that such was Mr. Benton's respect and confidence in Mr. Buchanan in 1856 that he voted for him in preference to his own son-in-law; and that the grounds of his confidence were, that Mr. Buchanan would restore the principles of the Jackson administration, and the appointment of the success of Col. Fremont would endanger sectional parties fatal to the preservation of the Union; but soon after had occasion to change your opinion.

It is here admitted that "the sketch of his life, published in the Union and sent to the press by him," was to show that Col. Benton had said that such was Mr. Benton's respect and confidence in Mr. Buchanan in 1856 that he voted for him in preference to his own son-in-law; and that the grounds of his confidence were, that Mr. Buchanan would restore the principles of the Jackson administration, and the appointment of the success of Col. Fremont would endanger sectional parties fatal to the preservation of the Union; but soon after had occasion to change your opinion.

It is here admitted that "the sketch of his life, published in the Union and sent to the press by him," was to show that Col. Benton had said that such was Mr. Benton's respect and confidence in Mr. Buchanan in 1856 that he voted for him in preference to his own son-in-law; and that the grounds of his confidence were, that Mr. Buchanan would restore the principles of the Jackson administration, and the appointment of the success of Col. Fremont would endanger sectional parties fatal to the preservation of the Union; but soon after had occasion to change your opinion.

It is here admitted that "the sketch of his life, published in the Union and sent to the press by him," was to show that Col. Benton had said that such was Mr. Benton's respect and confidence in Mr. Buchanan in 1856 that he voted for him in preference to his own son-in-law; and that the grounds of his confidence were, that Mr. Buchanan would restore the principles of the Jackson administration, and the appointment of the success of Col. Fremont would endanger sectional parties fatal to the preservation of the Union; but soon after had occasion to change your opinion.

It is here admitted that "the sketch of his life, published in the Union and sent to the press by him," was to show that Col. Benton had said that such was Mr. Benton's respect and confidence in Mr. Buchanan in 1856 that he voted for him in preference to his own son-in-law; and that the grounds of his confidence were, that Mr. Buchanan would restore the principles of the Jackson administration, and the appointment of the success of Col. Fremont would endanger sectional parties fatal to the preservation of the Union; but soon after had occasion to change your opinion.

It is here admitted that "the sketch of his life, published in the Union and sent to the press by him," was to show that Col. Benton had said that such was Mr. Benton's respect and confidence in Mr. Buchanan in 1856 that he voted for him in preference to his own son-in-law; and that the grounds of his confidence were, that Mr. Buchanan would restore the principles of the Jackson administration, and the appointment of the success of Col. Fremont would endanger sectional parties fatal to the preservation of the Union; but soon after had occasion to change your opinion.

It is here admitted that "the sketch of his life, published in the Union and sent to the press by him," was to show that Col. Benton had said that such was Mr. Benton's respect and confidence in Mr. Buchanan in 1856 that he voted for him in preference to his own son-in-law; and that the grounds of his confidence were, that Mr. Buchanan would restore the principles of the Jackson administration, and the appointment of the success of Col. Fremont would endanger sectional parties fatal to the preservation of the Union; but soon after had occasion to change your opinion.

It is here admitted that "the sketch of his life, published in the Union and sent to the press by him," was to show that Col. Benton had said that such was Mr. Benton's respect and confidence in Mr. Buchanan in 1856 that he voted for him in preference to his own son-in-law; and that the grounds of his confidence were, that Mr. Buchanan would restore the principles of the Jackson administration, and the appointment of the success of Col. Fremont would endanger sectional parties fatal to the preservation of the Union; but soon after had occasion to change your opinion.

rent weakness early in life impressed his native cunning with the knowledge that he could not rise to the strength of greater and better men. He was a man of a low, servile, and by subservience to them, to appropriate their power over public opinion. It is remarkable that by submission and flattery, after his first great failure at political seduction, he saved himself from Mr. Clay's wrath and denunciation into a sort of immunity, growing out of length of time, protected from the public by the degradation of the man. Gen. Jackson to take upon himself the quarrel originated with Mr. Clay, but by solicitation, through Gen. Muhlenberg and other steadfast friends of Gen. Jackson, he procured an honorable exile in Russia to cover him from shame; and by seeing Col. Benton with a complaint against him, and the rest of the cabinet, playing his cunning, asking advice for his conduct, and under the name of a private conversation, to the man who he had so degraded of the honor of the final Mexican campaign, planned by him, he obtained the forgiveness and a new hold on the confiding old senator and soldier, that afforded the opportunity of the last betrayal of his confidence.

The purpose of my comment on Mr. Blair's letter is not to discuss the charge of "bargain," but to state a fact within my own knowledge, explanatory of the relations between General Jackson and Mr. Buchanan, showing that the letter to Major Lewis spoken of by Mr. Blair was written in a moment of great excitement, during the canvass before his first election, or else that it was written in the childhood of deceiving age, a proof of his "falsity," and that his recent views were stronger and outlived his sense of propriety and justice.

Mr. Crawford was the regular candidate of the Congressional caucus. Mr. Clay, Mr. Adams and General Jackson were independent candidates. The friends of Clay and Adams, and General Jackson, were all of them opposed Mr. Crawford, upon the ground that the Congressional caucus had become an agency through which designing men dispensed the patronage of government. Mr. Clay had been with Mr. Adams at Ghent, and Mr. Kendall, under his prompting, had charged Mr. Adams with wishing to barter the navigation of the Mississippi for the delivery of a proof of his "falsity," and a bold and defiant contradiction, and the appointment of the success of Col. Fremont would endanger sectional parties fatal to the preservation of the Union; but soon after had occasion to change your opinion.

It is here admitted that "the sketch of his life, published in the Union and sent to the press by him," was to show that Col. Benton had said that such was Mr. Benton's respect and confidence in Mr. Buchanan in 1856 that he voted for him in preference to his own son-in-law; and that the grounds of his confidence were, that Mr. Buchanan would restore the principles of the Jackson administration, and the appointment of the success of Col. Fremont would endanger sectional parties fatal to the preservation of the Union; but soon after had occasion to change your opinion.

It is here admitted that "the sketch of his life, published in the Union and sent to the press by him," was to show that Col. Benton had said that such was Mr. Benton's respect and confidence in Mr. Buchanan in 1856 that he voted for him in preference to his own son-in-law; and that the grounds of his confidence were, that Mr. Buchanan would restore the principles of the Jackson administration, and the appointment of the success of Col. Fremont would endanger sectional parties fatal to the preservation of the Union; but soon after had occasion to change your opinion.

It is here admitted that "the sketch of his life, published in the Union and sent to the press by him," was to show that Col. Benton had said that such was Mr. Benton's respect and confidence in Mr. Buchanan in 1856 that he voted for him in preference to his own son-in-law; and that the grounds of his confidence were, that Mr. Buchanan would restore the principles of the Jackson administration, and the appointment of the success of Col. Fremont would endanger sectional parties fatal to the preservation of the Union; but soon after had occasion to change your opinion.

It is here admitted that "the sketch of his life, published in the Union and sent to the press by him," was to show that Col. Benton had said that such was Mr. Benton's respect and confidence in Mr. Buchanan in 1856 that he voted for him in preference to his own son-in-law; and that the grounds of his confidence were, that Mr. Buchanan would restore the principles of the Jackson administration, and the appointment of the success of Col. Fremont would endanger sectional parties fatal to the preservation of the Union; but soon after had occasion to change your opinion.

It is here admitted that "the sketch of his life, published in the Union and sent to the press by him," was to show that Col. Benton had said that such was Mr. Benton's respect and confidence in Mr. Buchanan in 1856 that he voted for him in preference to his own son-in-law; and that the grounds of his confidence were, that Mr. Buchanan would restore the principles of the Jackson administration, and the appointment of the success of Col. Fremont would endanger sectional parties fatal to the preservation of the Union; but soon after had occasion to change your opinion.

It is here admitted that "the sketch of his life, published in the Union and sent to the press by him," was to show that Col. Benton had said that such was Mr. Benton's respect and confidence in Mr. Buchanan in 1856 that he voted for him in preference to his own son-in-law; and that the grounds of his confidence were, that Mr. Buchanan would restore the principles of the Jackson administration, and the appointment of the success of Col. Fremont would endanger sectional parties fatal to the preservation of the Union; but soon after had occasion to change your opinion.

It is here admitted that "the sketch of his life, published in the Union and sent to the press by him," was to show that Col. Benton had said that such was Mr. Benton's respect and confidence in Mr. Buchanan in 1856 that he voted for him in preference to his own son-in-law; and that the grounds of his confidence were, that Mr. Buchanan would restore the principles of the Jackson administration, and the appointment of the success of Col. Fremont would endanger sectional parties fatal to the preservation of the Union; but soon after had occasion to change your opinion.

It is here admitted that "the sketch of his life, published in the Union and sent to the press by him," was to show that Col. Benton had said that such was Mr. Benton's respect and confidence in Mr. Buchanan in 1856 that he voted for him in preference to his own son-in-law; and that the grounds of his confidence were, that Mr. Buchanan would restore the principles of the Jackson administration, and the appointment of the success of Col. Fremont would endanger sectional parties fatal to the preservation of the Union; but soon after had occasion to change your opinion.

NEWS FROM EUROPE BY THE STEAMER INDIAN.

PARLIAMENT.

On the 12th instant, in the House of Lords, the bill permitting the House of Commons to admit Jews into Parliament was passed, as also were the reasons of the House of Lords for objecting to the House of Commons bill on the subject.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Fitzgerald, in reply to an inquiry, said the government had no further information in regard to the massacre at Jeddah than the public, but that immediate orders had been issued to three ships of war in the vicinity to proceed forthwith to Jeddah, and bring, by forcible means, if necessary, the perpetrators of the outrage to justice.

Mr. Hunt moved a resolution declaring it expedient to discontinue the practice of authorizing men-of-war to visit and search vessels under foreign flags with the view of suppressing the slave trade. He contended that England ought to abandon her futile efforts on the coast of Africa.

Mr. Milner Gibson seconded the motion. Mr. Cardwell denied that England had been unsuccessful, and declared that an abandonment of her efforts to suppress the trade would establish a universal system of piracy on the coast of Africa, and would, in fact, the continuance of the blockading squadron there.

Mr. Fitzgerald, on the part of the government, agreed with the remarks of Mr. Cardwell, and said the government had proposed to France the establishment of a commission on the spot to inquire into the free labor system lately established. With regard to the bill, he had the satisfaction of stating that the late difficulties had been swept away. Lord Napier had sent home a despatch by the Europa to the effect that Mr. Cas had told him that the course taken by the British ministry was worthy of a great country, and he (Cas) had assured Lord Napier that after the satisfactory discharge of the British government to the American government would be given the most earnest consideration to any proposals that might be suggested to them for verification as to the nationality of vessels and their right to bear the flag they assumed.

ENGLAND.

The London Times satirizes the visit of Queen Victoria to Cherbourg, and says that station has no other object than to menace England, and calls on the government to man a large channel fleet, and otherwise prepare for defence, and invite Napoleon over to see how well England is ready to resist invasion.

The squadron to accompany Queen Victoria to Cherbourg consisted of six sail of the line, six frigates, and a flotilla of steam yachts, under the command of Lord Lyons.

Two firework manufactories in London had exploded, injuring about one hundred persons—some of them fatally.

There was a report that Sir Allan McNab, of Canada, would give the first of the line, six frigates, and a flotilla of steam yachts, under the command of Lord Lyons.

The London Times, in a leader, controverts Lord Palmerston's view of the national duty in regard to the slave trade, and says that the idea of annexation of Cuba to the United States, as Cuba annexed, the whole trade would come to an end.

FRANCE.

It is officially announced that Queen Victoria will visit Napoleon at Cherbourg on the 4th of August. The announcement was generally received as a confirmation of the continued alliance of England and France, and as a guarantee of the peace of Europe.

Paris letters report a visible improvement in the manufacturing towns, and purchasers from the United States had begun to appear in the markets.

MR. BRECKINRIDGE AT FLORENCE, KY.

A democratic mass meeting was held at Florence, Ky., on Saturday last, which was attended by some 500 persons. The audience consisted of residents of Boone, Kenton, and Campbell counties, with a respectable delegation from Cincinnati. Florence is about nine miles from Cincinnati, and the meeting was held on the fair grounds at that place. Addresses were made by the Hon. Geo. B. Hodge, Mr. Hogan, of Grant, and Hon. J. W. Stevenson. Mr. Stevenson made an able speech, of considerable length, severely criticizing Mr. Crittenden's course on the Kansas question, and defending the democratic party from the attacks of its opponents.

The feature of the day was a speech by the Hon. Jno. C. Breckinridge. His line of argument was the same as that used by him on previous occasions. The reporter of the Cincinnati Enquirer, who was present, remarks that the Vice President "is certainly one of the most polished, forcible and eloquent speakers in the Union. His argument was close, logical and compact, his rhetoric was truthful and chaste, and his declaiming was very impressive. Scattered through his speech were gems of oratory well worthy of a place among the purest gems of American eloquence; could they be repeated 'exactly as they were delivered.'"

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

The President has left the city for a short visit to the Bedford Springs, in Pennsylvania.

The Hon. John Appleton, Assistant Secretary of State, returned to Washington on Monday evening, after a brief sojourn at his residence in Portland.

Ex-President Tyler is in Norfolk, Va.; Ex-President Van Buren remains at his home in Kinderhook; Ex-President Fillmore at Niagara Falls, and Ex-President Pierce is in Europe.

Chevalier Hulsemann, the Austrian Minister, is at Nahant. Juan y de Oms, Peruvian minister; and Van Limberg, Spanish minister, are at Newport.

Letters have been received at Providence that the party which accompanied Col. W. B. Sayler on a selected expedition reached El Paso in safety early in June, and would soon proceed to the silver districts of Arizona, about 300 miles distant from Rio Grande. The party were well, and had met with no obstruction from the Indians.

Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, left Crawfordville on the 19th instant, in company with his brother, Linton Stephens, esq., on a tour to the Northwest with the intention of visiting Ohio, Indiana and several other States before they return, and to be absent to the latter part of August.

Senator Fitzpatrick passed through Montgomery, Alabama, on the 22d instant for his home in Antigua county. His health has been greatly benefited by his sojourn at the Virginia Springs.

BUSINESS OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

The following is a statement of the business of the General Land Office for the month of June, 1858:

Letters received and registered.....	3,972
" written and recorded.....	2,566
Patents engrossed.....	6,709
" recorded.....	5,385
" transmitted.....	9,000
Entries posted in.....	5,089
Acres of scrip issued.....	13,423

IMPORTANT DECISION.

Judge Lumpkin, of Georgia, has recently delivered an opinion involving an emancipation clause in a will—in a case of the kind A. A. the testator, had made a will, in which he bequeathed certain negroes to his wife. After the death of B. the negroes were to be free and carried to a free State or to Liberia. The court decided that this clause in the will was void under our emancipation acts—that the negroes were free so instantly the termination of the life estate in Georgia, and as a matter of course, contrary to the spirit and policy of our laws in relation to emancipating slaves. The learned Judge took occasion, in delivering the opinion of the court, to say that his views had undergone a change in regard to the scheme of African colonization—that he had been a warm advocate of the purposes of that Society—he had written and spoken in favor of it—he had given money to it in times past; but he was now satisfied he had erred, and contended that the negroes were better off here—that emigration and freedom were injurious rather than beneficial to them, and that the colonization scheme itself was not only a failure, but a swindle.

Where the bottoms of the great Miami river were covered with water four weeks ago the corn is about a foot high. The height of the water would be about six feet if it had not been disturbed.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE APPROACHING ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.—On the 6th of September next there will be an eclipse of the sun, in which astronomers take great interest. It will not be visible in the United States except at the extreme southern points, and it is necessary for astronomers who desire to witness it to visit South America, with their instruments, where it will be central. The English government has offered generous facilities for her astronomers and scientific men, and we see by the papers that private enterprise has secured similar advantages for our scientific men. Mr. George Wheelwright, of Newburyport, Mass., has furnished the money to pay the expenses of an American astronomer to Peru. The arrangements for the expedition (says a Washington correspondent) have not been completed, but I am able to say that it will be under the patronage of the Smithsonian Institution, and that the astronomer selected is Lieut. James M. Gillis, U. S. N., whose character and reputation are sufficiently established from his splendid success as superintendent of the late astronomical expedition to Chili, whose primary object was the determination of the solar parallax. The third volume of his elaborate report has just been issued, and is devoted solely to this subject. He will start on his new mission in the steamer of the 5th of August.

I may add that the English company owning the line of steamers on the South American coast have cheerfully given directions for his free passage, and that of his instruments, &c., and evince the deepest and kindest interest in the undertaking. The same may also be said of the proprietors of the line from New York, and thus the expedition, from first to last, will be sustained mainly by private enterprise.

ANOTHER NUISANCE.—The city fathers, in the plenitude of their wisdom, have decided that dogs cannot be permitted to rove in unrestrained freedom through the streets, and that dogs shall be muzzled when running at large; but they have omitted to provide for the security of our citizens against a nuisance which is more intolerable than either of those above mentioned. Of course, we allude to cats. When our doors and gates are shut, neither dog nor cat can enter; but to what plan shall we resort to keep cats out of our houses? They come over fences and sheds, and even scale the walls, and devour our chickens, and keep us in perpetual fear lest our Canary birds should meet a similar fate. Not content with this felonious behavior, they render the night hideous with their unmelodious serenades. A heavy tax should be imposed on these disturbers of our repose; and, in default of other redress, we have been hesitating whether to resort to buck-shot or strychnine. One grey Tomcat, in particular, we have a strong impression, will not die with old a. c. It is inconvenient to have a house overrun with mice, but mouse-traps never disturb our slumbers or put their noses in the cream-pitcher.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The act which recently passed the Senate in relation to the public schools of Washington has been the subject of no little inquiry among our citizens. We enjoin the following abstract:

"The first section provides that so much of the fines and forfeitures heretofore to be collected in the District of Columbia as accrue to the United States be surrendered to the city of Washington for school purposes; and it provides that the city of Washington shall pay to the Secretary of the Treasury the sum of \$100,000 per annum, to be used for the purpose of collecting the same, and when received by him it shall be kept as a school fund, and no part of it shall be expended for any other purpose, and when the sum so received shall amount to fifty thousand dollars the operations of this section shall cease."

"Section two enacts that the corporate authorities may, with the assent of the owners of real estate in the city, levy a special tax of ten cents on each one hundred dollars' worth of taxable property in the corporate limits, for the benefit of the public schools in Washington, and that the Secretary of the Treasury shall be officially notified by the mayor that the said tax has been levied and collected, and that he shall be bound to pay from the treasury of the United States, to the persons legally authorized to receive the school funds for the city of Washington, a sum equal to the amount so received, provided, that not more than twenty thousand dollars per annum shall be paid by the United States, and that the payments shall continue for five years, unless Congress shall otherwise order."

"Section three enacts that it shall be the duty of the trustees of the public schools to make annual reports of all moneys received for the public schools in Washington, and that the first report of the trustees shall be made to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, whose duty it shall be to communicate the same to Congress on or before the second Monday of December following."

"Section four enacts that, for the purpose of testing the sense of the property owners of Washington city as to whether they will submit to a tax for the purpose named in this bill, the mayor of the city shall order an election on such day as he may deem proper for that purpose, and election to be conducted in all respects as other elections in said city, except that no one shall be deemed a qualified voter at said election unless he owns property in the city."

"Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the estates of colored persons in the District of Columbia shall be entirely exempted from all taxes levied for schools and school houses in the District."

EXCURSION.

FOR PINEY POINT, OLD POINT, NORFOLK, AND THIRSMOUTH.—For the accommodation of families and others wishing to enjoy the luxuries of fresh fish, oysters, and sea-bathing, the steamer "Piney Point" will leave Washington every Saturday at 9 o'clock, a. m., for the above points, and continue during the bathing season, leaving on Saturday, July 17th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Norfolk, and on Monday, July 19th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Old Point, and on Tuesday, July 20th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Norfolk, and on Wednesday, July 21st, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Old Point, and on Thursday, July 22nd, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Norfolk, and on Friday, July 23rd, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Old Point, and on Saturday, July 24th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Norfolk, and on Sunday, July 25th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Old Point, and on Monday, July 26th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Norfolk, and on Tuesday, July 27th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Old Point, and on Wednesday, July 28th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Norfolk, and on Thursday, July 29th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Old Point, and on Friday, July 30th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Norfolk, and on Saturday, August 1st, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Old Point, and on Sunday, August 2nd, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Norfolk, and on Monday, August 3rd, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Old Point, and on Tuesday, August 4th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Norfolk, and on Wednesday, August 5th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Old Point, and on Thursday, August 6th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Norfolk, and on Friday, August 7th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Old Point, and on Saturday, August 8th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Norfolk, and on Sunday, August 9th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Old Point, and on Monday, August 10th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Norfolk, and on Tuesday, August 11th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Old Point, and on Wednesday, August 12th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Norfolk, and on Thursday, August 13th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Old Point, and on Friday, August 14th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Norfolk, and on Saturday, August 15th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Old Point, and on Sunday, August 16th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Norfolk, and on Monday, August 17th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Old Point, and on Tuesday, August 18th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Norfolk, and on Wednesday, August 19th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Old Point, and on Thursday, August 20th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Norfolk, and on Friday, August 21st, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Old Point, and on Saturday, August 22nd, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Norfolk, and on Sunday, August 23rd, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Old Point, and on Monday, August 24th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Norfolk, and on Tuesday, August 25th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Old Point, and on Wednesday, August 26th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Norfolk, and on Thursday, August 27th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Old Point, and on Friday, August 28th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Norfolk, and on Saturday, August 29th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Old Point, and on Sunday, August 30th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Norfolk, and on Monday, September 1st, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Old Point, and on Tuesday, September 2nd, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Norfolk, and on Wednesday, September 3rd, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Old Point, and on Thursday, September 4th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Norfolk, and on Friday, September 5th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Old Point, and on Saturday, September 6th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Norfolk, and on Sunday, September 7th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Old Point, and on Monday, September 8th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Norfolk, and on Tuesday, September 9th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Old Point, and on Wednesday, September 10th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Norfolk, and on Thursday, September 11th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Old Point, and on Friday, September 12th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Norfolk, and on Saturday, September 13th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Old Point, and on Sunday, September 14th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Norfolk, and on Monday, September 15th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Old Point, and on Tuesday, September 16th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Norfolk, and on Wednesday, September 17th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Old Point, and on Thursday, September 18th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Norfolk, and on Friday, September 19th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Old Point, and on Saturday, September 20th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Norfolk, and on Sunday, September 21st, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Old Point, and on Monday, September 22nd, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Norfolk, and on Tuesday, September 23rd, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Old Point, and on Wednesday, September 24th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Norfolk, and on Thursday, September 25th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Old Point, and on Friday, September 26th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Norfolk, and on Saturday, September 27th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Old Point, and on Sunday, September 28th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Norfolk, and on Monday, September 29th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Old Point, and on Tuesday, September 30th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Norfolk, and on Wednesday, October 1st, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Old Point, and on Thursday, October 2nd, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Norfolk, and on Friday, October 3rd, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Old Point, and on Saturday, October 4th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Norfolk, and on Sunday, October 5th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Old Point, and on Monday, October 6th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Norfolk, and on Tuesday, October 7th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Old Point, and on Wednesday, October 8th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Norfolk, and on Thursday, October 9th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Old Point, and on Friday, October 10th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Norfolk, and on Saturday, October 11th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Old Point, and on Sunday, October 12th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Norfolk, and on Monday, October 13th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Old Point, and on Tuesday, October 14th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Norfolk, and on Wednesday, October 15th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Old Point, and on Thursday, October 16th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Norfolk, and on Friday, October 17th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Old Point, and on Saturday, October 18th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Norfolk, and on Sunday, October 19th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Old Point, and on Monday, October 20th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Norfolk, and on Tuesday, October 21st, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Old Point, and on Wednesday, October 22nd, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Norfolk, and on Thursday, October 23rd, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Old Point, and on Friday, October 24th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Norfolk, and on Saturday, October 25th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Old Point, and on Sunday, October 26th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Norfolk, and on Monday, October 27th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Old Point, and on Tuesday, October 28th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Norfolk, and on Wednesday, October 29th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Old Point, and on Thursday, October 30th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Norfolk, and on Friday, November 1st, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Old Point, and on Saturday, November 2nd, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Norfolk, and on Sunday, November 3rd, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Old Point, and on Monday, November 4th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Norfolk, and on Tuesday, November 5th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Old Point, and on Wednesday, November 6th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Norfolk, and on Thursday, November 7th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Old Point, and on Friday, November 8th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Norfolk, and on Saturday, November 9th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Old Point, and on Sunday, November 10th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Norfolk, and on Monday, November 11th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Old Point, and on Tuesday, November 12th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Norfolk, and on Wednesday, November 13th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Old Point, and on Thursday, November 14th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Norfolk, and on Friday, November 15th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Old Point, and on Saturday, November 16th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Norfolk, and on Sunday, November 17th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Old Point, and on Monday, November 18th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Norfolk, and on Tuesday, November 19th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Old Point, and on Wednesday, November 20th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Norfolk, and on Thursday, November 21st, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Old Point, and on Friday, November 22nd, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Norfolk, and on Saturday, November 23rd, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Old Point, and on Sunday, November 24th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Norfolk, and on Monday, November 25th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Old Point, and on Tuesday, November 26th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Norfolk, and on Wednesday, November 27th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Old Point, and on Thursday, November 28th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Norfolk, and on Friday, November 29th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Old Point, and on Saturday, November 30th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Norfolk, and on Sunday, December 1st, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Old Point, and on Monday, December 2nd, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Norfolk, and on Tuesday, December 3rd, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Old Point, and on Wednesday, December 4th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Norfolk, and on Thursday, December 5th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Old Point, and on Friday, December 6th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Norfolk, and on Saturday, December 7th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Old Point, and on Sunday, December 8th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Norfolk, and on Monday, December 9th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Old Point, and on Tuesday, December 10th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Norfolk, and on Wednesday, December 11th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Old Point, and on Thursday, December 12th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Norfolk, and on Friday, December 13th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Old Point, and on Saturday, December 14th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Norfolk, and on Sunday, December 15th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Old Point, and on Monday, December 16th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Norfolk, and on Tuesday, December 17th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Old Point, and on Wednesday, December 18th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Norfolk, and on Thursday, December 19th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Old Point, and on Friday, December 20th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Norfolk, and on Saturday, December 21st, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Old Point, and on Sunday, December 22nd, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Norfolk, and on Monday, December 23rd, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Old Point, and on Tuesday, December 24th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Norfolk, and on Wednesday, December 25th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Old Point, and on Thursday, December 26th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Norfolk, and on Friday, December 27th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Old Point, and on Saturday, December 28th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Norfolk, and on Sunday, December 29th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Old Point, and on Monday, December 30th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Norfolk, and on Tuesday, January 1st, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Old Point, and on Wednesday, January 2nd, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Norfolk, and on Thursday, January 3rd, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Old Point, and on Friday, January 4th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Norfolk, and on Saturday, January 5th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Old Point, and on Sunday, January 6th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Norfolk, and on Monday, January 7th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Old Point, and on Tuesday, January 8th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Norfolk, and on Wednesday, January 9th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Old Point, and on Thursday, January 10th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Norfolk, and on Friday, January 11th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Old Point